1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Textiles	-1.72	2.08	-1.54	3.18	2.00
3.	Leather	NC	-0.33	0.07	-0.08	-0.34
4.	Metals	-1.06	-0.29	-0.01	0.65	-0.71
5.	Automobiles	-0.83	0.02	0.23	0.24	-0.34
6.	Gems and Jewellery	-0.99	0.33	-0.20	0.58	-0.28
7.	Transport	-0.96	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	-1.01
8.	IT/BPO	0.76	0.92	-0.34	0.26	1.60
9.	Handloom/Powerloom	NC	0.07	0.49	0.15	0.71
	Overall	-4.91	2.76	-1.31	4.97	1.51

NC-Not covered.

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding off errors

Reduction in job opportunities due to global economic slowdown

†3023. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that global economic slowdown has led to the reduction in job opportunities in India;

(b) if so, the estimated reduction;

(c) the names of industries with the number of job reduction opportunities in India; and

(d) the number of job opportunities therefrom, where skilled and non-skilled workers were employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Ministry of Labour and Employment conducted four Quarterly Employment Surveys in which selected important sectors *viz.* Mining, Textile, Metals, Gems and Jewellery, Automobile, Transport and IT/BPO were covered. By comparing the results of different quarters, it has been observed that overall estimated employment in the selected sectors during the period October, 2008 to September, 2009 increased by 1.51 lakh jobs. However quarterly estimates are given below. Employment declined by 4.91 lakh during the quarter October-December, 2008; increased by 2.76 lakh during January-March, 2009; again declined by 1.31 lakh during April-June, 2009; and now increased by 4.97 lakh during the quarter July-September, 2009. Thus, even on the basis of these small sample surveys, 4.91 lakh workers lost their jobs during October-December,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2008 and the most affected sectors were Gems and Jewellery, Transport and Automobiles where the employment declined by 8.58%, 4.03% and 2.42% respectively. In Textile sector, 0.91 per cent of the workers have lost their jobs. A decline in employment during January-March, 2009 has been observed in leather (2.76%), metals (0.56%) and transport (0.36%). At overall level, the employment has declined by 1.31 lakh during April-June, 2009 over March, 2009. The most affected sectors are the export oriented units especially in Textiles and Gems and Jewellery. All the sectors covered in the survey except leather sector have registered an increase in employment during the quarter July-September, 2009 over June, 2009. On the contrary, during April-June, 2009 quarter all sectors, except leather, automobiles and handloom/powerloom experienced decline in employment, probably due to seasonality.

Fixation of minimum wages

3024. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:
SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) minimum wages declared by Central, State Governments and UT authorities for different categories of workers as on 1 June, 2009;

(b) the basis of fixing the minimum wages; and

(c) the quantum of calorie intake taken into account for fixing minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) On the basis of the latest information available, the Statement giving the minimum rates of wages fixed for different categories of workers engaged in different scheduled employments by the Central Government, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The minimum rates of wages are fixed on the basis of the norms recommended by the Indian Labour Conference, in 1957 which are as follows:—

(i) 3 consumption units for one earner,

(ii) Minimum food requirements of 2700 calories per average Indian adult,

(iii) Clothing requirements of 72 yards per annum per family,

(iv) Rent corresponding to the minimum area provided for under Government's Industrial Housing Scheme, and

(v) Fuel, lighting and other miscellaneous items of expenditure to constitute 20% of the total minimum wage.

In the year 1992, the Supreme Court delivered a judgment in the case of Reptakos and Co. *Vs.* its workers pronouncing that the children's education, medical requirement, minimum recreation including festivals/ceremonies, provision for old age, marriage etc. should further constitute 25% of the minimum wage and used as a guide in fixation of minimum wage. The appropriate Governments keep the above said norms and judicial pronouncement in view while fixing/revising the minimum wages.